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THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND ITS REGIMENTS



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

A Huey helicopter rapidly dispatches combat-ready members of Co C, 1st Bn, 1st Mar, in the tall-grass National Forest area southwest of Quang Tri in Vietnam in October 1967.

The 1st Marine Division and Its Regiments



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HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 1981

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The 1st Marine Division

THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION is the direct descendant of the Advance Base Brigade which was activated at Philadelphia on 23 December 1913. During its early years the brigade was deployed to troubled areas in the Caribbean. While in this region it was employed in a combat capacity in the so-called "Banana Wars," landing in Vera Cruz, Mexico and participating in the occupation of both Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

AFTER A NUMBER of redesignations this organization ultimately received its present designation of 1st Marine Division on 1 February 1941 while stationed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. This unit became the first division in

Marine Corps history and its eventual composition included the 1st, 5th, and 7th Marines, all infantry regiments, and the 11th Marines artillery regiment. Following the outbreak of World War II the 1st Division moved to the southwest Pacific to take part in the initial invasion of Japanese-occupied territory. On 7 August 1942, units of the division made amphibious landings on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Solomon Islands. After a hard-fought, six-month campaign, the struggle for Guadalcanal was terminated with an American victory. The division, which suffered 3,000 casualties, moved to Australia for rehabilitation and reorganization.

Medal of Honor winners for heroism on Guadalcanal at a formation on 21 May 1943 were, from left, MajGen Alex-

ander A. Vandegrift, Col Merritt A. Edson, 2dLt Mitchell Paige, and PltSgt John Basilone.





Famed World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle, third from left, trudges along with 1st Division Marines on a patrol to

the interior of Okinawa on 8 April 1945. Pyle was killed by machine gun fire shortly afterward on Ie island.



OPERATIONS IN the eastern New Guinea area in late 1943 and the subsequent New Britain campaign came next for the 1st Division. After more than four months of sharp fights and rugged patrolling which forced the Japanese from the western half of the island, the division moved to Pavuvu Island in the Russells to prepare for its next operation. This came in the assault on Peleliu in September 1944 which was characterized by very vicious and bloody fighting. Over 6,000 Leathernecks from the division were casualties during the battle. Okinawa was the last campaign for the division in World War II. The unit was one of the assault forces to land initially on the enemy bastion on 1 April 1945. Continuous fighting for the division persisted until the island was secured in late June. Three weeks after Japan surrendered the 1st Marine Division was dispatched to north China for occupation duty. While in China it had a number of encounters with the Chinese Communists. In the spring of 1947, it returned to the United States and was stationed at Camp Pendleton.

THE OUTBREAK OF the Korean War in June 1950 was the occasion for the next combat assignment for the 1st Division. The first unit of the division to embark for Korea was

Marine LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr., secures an American flag—the same banner that was raised by the 1st Division at Cape Gloucester and Peleliu—on one of the remaining ramparts of Shuri Castle on Okinawa.

the 5th Marines which left in early July. The rest of the division departed in August and was reunited in September when it made an amphibious landing at Inchon. In November and December, the 1st Division was heavily engaged in bitter fighting with Chinese Communist forces around the Chosin Reservoir. After being completely surrounded, 1st Marine Division units broke the encirclement and marched into Hungnam and were evacuated. The next two and one-half years saw the division employed in the struggle as a combat force, mostly as a frontline unit. Although the fighting ended in July 1953, the 1st Division remained in defensive positions in South Korea for nearly two more years. It was redeployed to Camp Pendleton in the spring of 1955.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS in the fall of 1962 caused the deployment of elements of the 1st Division to Guantanamo Bay and to the Caribbean. Less than three years later, 1st Marine Division units were once again sailing for the Far East — this time in connection with the escalation of the war in Vietnam. Regimental Landing Team 7 in May 1965 was the first unit of the division to enter the Republic



A 1st Division machine gun position located behind the division command post overlooks Hungnam, Korea.

Close air support was provided 1st Division Marines in the Hagaru-ri fighting in Korea. In this photograph of 26

December 1950, a Marine Corsair has prepared the way ahead with a strike at a small enemy emplacement.



of Vietnam. The following March division headquarters moved from Okinawa to Chu Lai. By June 1966, all of the division was located in South Vietnam. Its zone of operations was originally in the southern two provinces of I Corps, Quang Tin and Quang Ngai.

IN 1965 THE 7TH MARINES had the honor of participating in Operations Starlite (August) and Piranha (September)—the first major engagements with the enemy for American ground troops. Other major engagements were Hastings (Summer 1966) and Union I and Union II (Spring 1967). In these operations 1st Division units decisively defeated the enemy. During the 1968 enemy Tet offensive the 1st Marine Division was involved in fierce fighting with both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army elements. After heavy contacts with Communist forces, division units were successful in beating back the enemy drive in their areas.

THE FIRST BIG BATTLE of 1968 began when elements of the division aided the South Vietnamese in their drive to retake the city of Hue. Other major operations that year were Allen Brook, Mameluke Thrust, and Meade River.

Ammo-bedecked fire team members of Co F, 2d Bn, 5th Mar, ford a waist-high jungle stream, 400 meters from the

Taylor Common and Oklahoma Hills were two of the more significant operations in which the division participated in 1969. From late 1969 through early 1971 the 1st Division was the only Marine division operating in the Republic of Vietnam. The 1st Division began gradually to withdraw from Vietnam in 1970. Redployment to the United States was completed in the late spring 1971, thus ending one of the longest combat tours in American military history for an organization of its size. The complicated war it fought in Vietnam saw the division's units participating in both multi-battalion-size battles and small unit, anti-guerrilla operations. It successfully conducted more than 160 named operations and thousands of small unit actions while deployed in the war zone. Currently, the 1st Marine Division is based at Camp Pendleton, California.

IN 1975 the 1st Marine Division provided assistance in the housing, feeding, and care of Vietnamese refugees in Operation New Arrivals. Throughout the 1970s the division conducted extensive training operations in order to maintain its traditional high level of readiness. The 1st Marine Division, oldest of the Marine Corps divisions, stands ready to meet the challenges of the 1980s.

Demilitarized Zone, in Operation Prairie in Vietnam in October 1966.





Pvt L. L. Linegar of the 3d Bn, 7th Mar, can claim that he has a prisoner "in his pocket," during Operation Citrus south of Da Nang in Vietnam in December 1967.



A landing zone is hastily prepared for a Marine helicopter and guarded by members of Co A, 1st Bn, 7th Mar, during Operation Stockton near Da Nang, Vietnam, in July 1967.

Marines of Co D, 1st Bn, 5th Mar, rush their wounded to waiting helicopters after a grenade explosion in their posi-

tion near An Hoa, Vietnam, during Operation Taylor Common in January 1969.



The Leaders of the Division on Guadalcanal



- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Col G. R. Rowan | 12. LtCol F. C. Biebush | 23. Maj W. Chalfant III | 34. Maj R. B. Luckey |
| 2. Col P. A. del Valle | 13. LtCol E. A. Pollock | 24. Maj D. W. Fuller | 35. LtCol S. G. Taxis |
| 3. Col W. C. James | 14. LtCol E. J. Buckley | 25. Maj F. C. Thompson | 36. LtCol E. H. Price |
| 4. MajGen A. A. Vandegrift | 15. LtCol W. W. Barr | 26. Maj R. G. Ballance | 37. LtCol M. B. Twining |
| 5. LtCol G. C. Thomas | 16. LtCol R. P. Coffman | 27. Maj H. W. Buse, Jr. | 38. LtCol W. A. Reaves |
| 6. Col C. B. Cates | 17. LtCol F. R. Geraci | 28. Maj J. G. Frazer | 39. LtCol J. D. Macklin |
| 7. Col R. McC. Pate | 18. LtCol W. E. Maxwell | 29. Maj H. H. Crockett | 40. LtCol H. C. Waterman |
| 8. Cdr W. T. Brown, USN | 19. LtCol E. G. Hagen | 30. LtCol L. B. Cresswell | 41. Maj J. C. Murray |
| 9. Col W. J. Whaling | 20. LtCol W. N. McKelvy, Jr. | 31. Maj R. O. Bowen | |
| 10. Col F. B. Goettge | 21. LtCol J. N. Frisbee | 32. LtCol J. A. Bemis | |
| 11. Col L. P. Hunt | 22. Maj M. V. O'Connell | 33. Col K. W. Benner | |

1st Division Commanding Generals

MajGen Holland M. Smith 1 February 1941 - 13 June 1941
 MajGen Philip H. Torrey 14 June 1941 - 22 March 1942
 MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift 23 March 1942 - 7 July 1943
 MajGen William H. Rupertus 8 July 1943 - 1 November 1944
 MajGen Pedro A. del Valle 2 November 1944 - 8 August 1945

MajGen Dewitt Peck 9 August 1945 - 9 June 1946
 MajGen Keller E. Rockey 10 June 1946 - 17 September 1946
 MajGen Samuel L. Howard 18 September 1946 - 17 June 1947
 Col Alva B. Lasswell (Acting) 18 June 1947 - 6 July 1947
 MajGen Graves B. Erskine 7 July 1947 - 25 July 1950

MajGen Oliver P. Smith 26 July 1950 - 23 February 1951
 BGen Lewis B. Puller (Acting) 24 February 1951 - 4 March 1951
 MajGen Oliver P. Smith 5 March 1951 - 26 April 1951
 MajGen Gerald C. Thomas 27 April 1951 - 10 January 1952
 MajGen John T. Seldon 11 January 1952 - 28 August 1952

MajGen Edwin A. Pollock 29 August 1952 - 15 June 1953
 MajGen Randolph McC. Pate 16 June 1953 - 11 May 1954
 MajGen Robert H. Pepper 12 May 1954 - 23 July 1954
 MajGen Robert E. Hogaboom 24 July 1954 - 18 January 1955
 MajGen Merrill B. Twining 19 January 1955 - 17 August 1956

MajGen Robert O. Bare 18 August 1956 - 30 June 1957
 MajGen David M. Shoup 1 July 1957 - 2 January 1958
 BGen Harvey C. Tschirgi 3 January 1958 - 4 February 1958
 MajGen Edward W. Snedeker 5 February 1958 - 7 October 1959
 BGen Thomas F. Riley 8 October 1959 - 13 November 1959

MajGen Henry R. Paige 14 November 1959 - 6 June 1961
 BGen Frederick E. Leek 7 June 1961 - 30 July 1961
 MajGen James M. Masters, Sr. 31 July 1961 - 15 June 1962
 MajGen Herman Nickerson, Jr. 15 June 1962 - 9 April 1963
 MajGen William T. Fairbourn 10 April 1963 - 9 July 1965

BGen Edward H. Hurst 10 July 1965 - 10 August 1965
 MajGen Lewis J. Fields 11 August 1965 - 30 September 1966
 MajGen Herman Nickerson, Jr. 1 October 1966 - 31 May 1967
 MajGen Donn J. Robertson 1 June 1967 - 26 June 1968
 MajGen Carl A. Youngdale 27 June 1968 - 20 December 1968

MajGen Ormond R. Simpson 21 December 1968 - 14 December 1969
 MajGen Edwin B. Wheeler 15 December 1969 - 26 April 1970
 MajGen Charles F. Widdecke 27 April 1970 - 29 April 1971
 MajGen Ross T. Dwyer, Jr. 30 April 1971 - 10 August 1972
 BGen Adolph G. Schwenk 11 August 1972 - 30 April 1973

 MajGen Kenneth J. Houghton 1 May 1973 - 12 August 1974
 BGen William L. McLulloch 13 August 1974 - 1 June 1975
 MajGen Charles D. Mize 2 June 1975 - 29 July 1976
 MajGen Edward A. Wilcox 30 July 1976 - 5 July 1977
 BGen Marc A. Moore 6 July 1977 - 7 August 1977

 MajGen Charles G. Cooper 8 August 1977 - 8 August 1979
 MajGen Francis X. Quinn 9 August 1979 - 31 July 1980
 MajGen James L. Day 1 August 1980 - present

1st Marine Division

LINEAGE

1913-1914

Activated 23 December 1913 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the 1st Advance Base Brigade

Deployed during January 1914 to Culebra, Puerto Rico

Relocated during February 1914 to New Orleans, Louisiana

Redesignated 1 April 1914 as the 1st Brigade

Deployed during April 1914 to Vera Cruz, Mexico

Participated in the landings and occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April-November 1914

Relocated during December 1914 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1915-1935

Deployed during August 1915 to Port au Prince, Haiti

Participated in the occupation of Haiti, August 1915-August 1934

Participated in the occupation of the Dominican Republic, June-December 1916

Deactivated 15 August 1934 at Port au Prince, Haiti

Reactivated 1 September 1935 at Quantico, Virginia as the 1st Brigade and assigned to the Fleet Marine Force

Redesignated 16 September 1935 at the 1st Marine Brigade

1940-1949

Deployed during October 1940 to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

Redesignated 1 February 1941 as the 1st Marine Division

Relocated during May 1941 to Quantico, Virginia and Parris Island, South Carolina

Deployed from April to July 1942 to Samoa and Wellington, New Zealand

Participated in the following World War II campaigns:

GUADALCANAL

EASTERN NEW GUINEA

NEW BRITAIN

PELELIU

OKINAWA

Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-June 1947

Relocated during June 1947 to Camp Pendleton, California

1950-1964

Deployed from July to September 1950 to the Republic of Korea

Participated in the Korean War, September 1950-July 1953, operating from:

INCHON-SEOUL

CHOSIN RESERVOIR

EAST-CENTRAL FRONT

WESTERN FRONT

Participated in the defense of the Korean Demilitarized Zone, July 1953-March 1955

Relocated from February to April 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California

Elements participated in the Cuban Missile Crisis, October-December 1962

1965-1973

Deployed to the Republic of Vietnam from July 1965 to May 1966

Participated in the war in Vietnam from July 1965 to April 1971, operating from:

CHU LAI

DA NANG

DONG HA

QUI NHON

HUE

PHU BAI

QUANG TRI

Relocated during April 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California

1st Marine Division

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND TWO BRONZE STARS

GUADALCANAL, 1942

PELELIU, NGESEBUS, 1944

OKINAWA, 1945

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1951

VIETNAM, 1966-1967

VIETNAM, 1967-1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

KOREA, 1952-1953

MEXICAN SERVICE STREAMER

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER



THE 1ST DIVISION PATCH

The 1st Division shoulder patch originally was authorized for wear by members of units who served with or were attached to the division in the Pacific in World War II; it was the first patch to be approved in that war and specifically commemorated the division's sacrifices and victory in the battle for Guadalcanal. It features the national colors—red, white, and blue—in its diamond-shaped blue background with red numeral "1" inscribed with white lettering, "GUADALCANAL." The white stars featured on the night-sky blue background are in the arrangement of the Southern Cross constellation, under which the Guadalcanal fighting took place.

The 1st Marines

THE 1ST MARINES, one of the most illustrious regiments in the Marine Corps, was originally activated at Philadelphia on 27 November 1913. At this time it bore the designation of 2d Advance Base Regiment. On 1 July 1916, this organization was redesignated as the 1st Regiment of Marines. During the early years of its existence, the regiment was primarily employed as a combat force in the so-called "Banana Wars" in the Caribbean area. The first of these engagements occurred in April 1914 when the regiment along with other Navy and Marine units landed and seized the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. The regiment next participated in the Haitian campaign (1915-1916) and the Dominican Republic campaign (1916). In December 1918, the 1st Regiment returned to the Caribbean and was deployed to Cuba for approximately six months. It was again reemployed in the Dominican Republic as a garrison force from August 1922 until July 1924.

FOLLOWING ITS SECOND Dominican tour of duty it was deactivated, but was subsequently reactivated at Quantico, Virginia on 15 March 1925. The regiment received its present designation of 1st Marines on 10 July 1930. The decade of the 1930s was a period of inactivity in the 1st Marines' history as the unit was in a deactivated status during most of this time. World War II was the occasion for the next reactivation of the regiment. On 1 February 1941, it was brought back into existence at Culebra, Puerto Rico as part of the 1st Marine Division. After the entrance of the United States in the war, the regiment moved to the West Coast and thence to the South Pacific. The 1st Marines initial operation of the war was its part in the ousting of the Japanese from Guadalcanal. In this first American land offensive, the regiment saw action against the Japanese from August 1942 until December. The next major encounter with the enemy came during the New Britain campaign which began in December 1943. This was followed by the bloody battle for the island of Peleliu. The last World War II engagement for the regiment was the Okinawa campaign. From 1 April 1945 until 22 June, the regiment participated in the bitter fighting that led to the capture of this strategic island.

IN SEPTEMBER 1945, the 1st Marines deployed to North

China to take part in the garrisoning of the area and in the repatriation of former enemy personnel. It remained in China until February 1949 when it was withdrawn to the United States. After a few months at Camp Pendleton, California, it was deactivated on 1 October. The deactivation, however, was only of a temporary nature.

THE OUTBREAK OF the Korean War in 1950 necessitated the buildup of the Marine Corps. As a result, the regiment was brought back into existence on 4 August 1950. It immediately prepared to enter the conflict. On 15 September, the 1st Marine Division, including the 1st Marines, assaulted the beaches of Inchon.

IT THEN WENT ON to take part in the liberation of Seoul and later in the noted Chosin Reservoir campaign. For the next two and one-half years, the 1st Marines continued to engage the North Koreans and Chinese Communists. Following the termination of hostilities in July 1953, it remained in Korea and acted as a defensive force against possible Communist attempts to rekindle the war. The 1st Marines returned to Camp Pendleton in April 1955. There it stayed for the following 10 years except for a brief deployment to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and the Caribbean during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.

Col "Chesty" Puller, center, does the cake-cutting honors during a battlefield celebration of the Marine Corps' 175th birthday by the 1st Marines near Wonsan, Korea.



WITH THE INTENSIFICATION of the American involvement in the war in Vietnam in 1965 the regiment was ordered to the Far East that summer. Elements of the regiment began arriving in the Republic of Vietnam in August. Those units not deployed in the combat zone were located on Okinawa; however, by January 1966 the entire regiment had completed its move to the embattled nation. The first major operation in the war for a battalion of the 1st Marines was Harvest Moon in December 1965. In the succeeding months the regiment's battalions participated in such operations as Utah, Iowa, Cheyenne I and II, and Double Eagle. Operation Hastings in July 1966 witnessed the most ferocious fighting of the war up to that time. Both the 1st and 2d Battalions were employed this operation.

BY FALL OF 1967, the 1st Marines were operating permanently in the northern sector of the I Corps tactical zone. The following winter the Communists launched their all-out Tet Offensive. Hue, the old imperial capital, was overrun by the enemy. Between 31 January and 2 March 1968, elements of the 1st Marines along with other U.S. Marine and South Vietnamese units attempted to

regain control of the city. The battle was characterized by bitter street fighting and hand-to-hand combat. Hue, however, was finally recaptured after the enemy suffered nearly 1,900 killed. Heavy fighting continued for the regiment through the rest of the year and culminated in Operation Meade River which netted nearly 850 enemy killed. The regiment remained deployed in South Vietnam for the next two and a half years, participating in numerous operations, both large and small. In 1971, the 1st Marines was ordered back to the United States at Camp Pendleton. All combat activity ceased at the end of May and redeployment was completed during the next month. The 1st Marines thus became the last Marine infantry unit to depart Vietnam.

IN THE SPRING of 1975 the 1st Marines provided primary support to the Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton for preparation of a camp to house Vietnamese refugees during Operation New Arrivals. Over the past decade the regiment has participated in numerous training exercises designed to maintain the high standards set by the 1st Marines throughout its history.

A Huey helicopter rapidly dispatches combat-ready members of Co C, 1st Bn, 1st Mar, in the tall-grass Na-

tional Forest area southwest of Quang Tri in Vietnam in October 1967.



Commanding Officers 1st Marines

LtCol Charles G. Long 27 November 1913 - 5 May 1914
 Col James E. Mahoney 6 May 1914 - 4 December 1914
 LtCol Charles G. Long 5 December 1914 - 7 August 1915
 Col Theodore P. Kane 8 August 1915 - 15 August 1915
 Col Eli K. Cole 16 August 1915 - 8 May 1916

LtCol Laurence H. Moses 9 May 1916 - 24 June 1916
 Col Eli K. Cole 25 June 1916 - 30 June 1916
 Col Theodore P. Kane 1 July 1916 - 11 August 1916
 Maj Hiram I. Bearss 12 August 1916 - 17 October 1916
 Col Theodore P. Kane 18 October 1916 - 31 October 1916

Col Charles G. Long 25 January 1916 - 4 September 1917
 BGen Ben H. Fuller 5 September 1917 - 30 August 1918
 Col Thomas C. Threadwell 31 August 1918 - 20 January 1919
 LtCol Edward A. Greene 21 January 1919 - 22 February 1919
 Col Louis M. Gulick 23 February 1919 - 14 April 1919

LtCol Edward A. Greene 15 April 1919 - 28 April 1919
 Col Charles S. Hill 29 April 1919 - 6 August 1919
 LtCol Edward A. Greene 7 August 1919 - 18 September 1919
 LtCol Alexander S. Williams 19 September 1919 - 25 September 1919
 Col Harry Lee 26 September 1919 - 14 May 1920

Maj William P. Upshur 15 May 1920 - 30 September 1920
 Capt Thomas J. Curtis 1 October 1920 - 17 October 1920
 1stLt Oliver T. Francis 18 October 1920 - 10 November 1920
 2dLt Augustus Aiken 11 November 1920 - 5 January 1921
 Capt Lucian W. Burnham 6 January 1921 - 7 May 1921

LtCol Frederic M. Wise 8 May 1921 - 11 October 1921
 Maj Samuel P. Budd 12 October 1921 - 22 October 1921
 Col Frederic M. Wise 23 October 1921 - 11 April 1922
 Capt John F. Blanton 12 April 1922 - 22 April 1922
 Col Charles C. Carpenter 1 August 1922 - 18 July 1923

LtCol Charles T. Westcott 19 July 1923 - 31 August 1923
 Col Charles C. Carpenter 1 September 1923 - 11 May 1924
 Col Harold C. Snyder 12 May 1924 - 1 July 1924
 LtCol Edward A. Greene 15 March 1925 - 23 March 1925
 Col Charles C. Carpenter 24 May 1925 - 30 April 1926

LtCol Edward A. Greene 1 May 1925 - 24 January 1926
 Maj George H. Osterhaut, Jr. 25 January 1926 - 30 April 1926

Maj Harry W. Weitzel 1 May 1926 - 31 May 1926
 LtCol Theodore E. Backstron 1 June 1926 - 17 August 1926
 Capt Merwin H. Silverthorn 18 August 1926 - 30 August 1926

 Col Randolph C. Berkeley 31 August 1926 - 8 May 1927
 Capt Merwin H. Silverthorn 9 May 1927 - 15 June 1927
 Maj William S. Harrison 16 June 1927 - 13 November 1927
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley 14 November 1927 - 28 December 1927
 Maj William S. Harrison 29 December 1927 - 20 February 1928

 Maj Maurice E. Shearer 21 February 1928 - 7 March 1928
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley 8 March 1928 - 24 May 1928
 Capt Emmett W. Skinner 25 May 1928 - 21 June 1928
 2dLt Leonard B. Cresswell 22 June 1928 - 30 June 1928
 Capt Howard N. Stent 1 July 1928 - 15 August 1928

 LtCol James T. Butterick 16 August 1928 - 24 June 1929
 Maj Nedom A. Eastman 25 June 1929 - 8 August 1929
 Maj Marion B. Humphrey 9 August 1929 - 10 September 1929
 Maj Nedom A. Eastman 11 September 1929 - 16 September 1929
 LtCol Charles F. Williams 17 September 1929 - 20 June 1930

 LtCol Andrew B. Drum 1 July 1930 - 13 November 1930
 Maj Arthur Kingston 14 November 1930 - 26 April 1931
 LtCol Edward W. Sturdevant 27 April 1931 - 9 August 1931
 Maj Philip H. Torrey 10 August 1931 - 26 August 1931
 Maj John Q. Adams 27 August 1931 - 1 November 1931

 Col David L.S. Brewster 1 March 1941 - 1 April 1941
 LtCol James F. Moriarty 2 April 1941 - 22 March 1942
 LtCol Julian N. Frisbie 23 March 1942 - 3 May 1942
 Col Clifton B. Cates 4 May 1942 - 9 February 1943
 Col William J. Whaling 10 February 1943 - 28 February 1944

 Col Lewis B. Puller 1 March 1944 - 3 November 1944
 LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr. 4 November 1944 - 12 December 1944
 Col Kenneth B. Chappell 13 December 1944 - 5 May 1945
 Col Arthur T. Mason 6 May 1945 - 19 September 1946
 LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr. 20 September 1946 - 7 October 1946

 Col John E. Curry 8 October 1946 - 26 August 1947
 Col George W. McHenry 27 August 1947 - 17 February 1948
 Maj Edwin H. Wheeler 18 February 1948 - 8 March 1948
 Col George W. McHenry 9 March 1948 - 27 April 1948
 Col Miles S. Newton 28 April 1948 - 13 April 1949

 LtCol Thomas W. Brundage, Jr. 14 April 1949 - 12 June 1949
 Col John A. White 13 June 1949 - 30 September 1949
 Col Lewis B. Puller 5 August 1950 - 24 January 1951
 Col Francis M. McAlister 25 January 1951 - 18 May 1951
 Col Wilburt S. Brown 19 May 1951 - 17 July 1951
 Col Thomas A. Wornham 18 July 1951 - 11 October 1951
 Col Sidney S. Wade 12 October 1951 - 7 April 1952

Col Walter N. Flournoy 8 April 1952 - 24 July 1952
Col Walter P. Layer 25 July 1952 - 20 November 1952
Col Hewitt D. Adams 21 November 1952 - 30 April 1953
Col Wallace N. Nelson 1 May 1953 - 10 October 1953
Col Ormond R. Simpson 11 October 1953 - 15 February 1954
Col William K. Jones 16 February 1954 - 9 July 1954
Col Wilmer E. Barnes 10 July 1954 - 24 January 1955
Col Nelson K. Brown 25 January 1955 - 30 September 1955

Col Robert C. McGlashan 1 October 1955 - 1 May 1956
Col Edward W. Durant, Jr. 2 May 1956 - 1 February 1957
Col William A. Kengla 2 February 1957 - 11 November 1957
Col Charles L. Banks 12 November 1957 - 5 January 1959
Col Clarence R. Schwenke 6 January 1959 - 4 January 1960

Col Anthony Walker 5 January 1960 - 14 November 1960
Col Charles T. Hodges 15 November 1960 - 14 November 1961
Col Thomas T. Grady 15 November 1961 - 27 May 1962
Col Sidney H. Altman 28 May 1962 - 15 June 1963
Col Donald M. Beck 16 February 1963 - 10 June 1963

Col Harold Wallace 11 June 1963 - 30 September 1963
Col Angus M. Fraser 1 October 1963 - 20 April 1964
Col Carl W. Hoffman 21 April 1964 - 28 June 1965
Col Bryon B. Mitchell 29 June 1965 - 18 August 1966
Col Donald L. Mallory 19 August 1966 - 28 January 1967

Col Emit J. Radics 29 January 1967 - 11 July 1967
Col Herbert E. Ing, Jr. 12 July 1967 - 21 January 1968
Col Stanley S. Hughes 22 January 1968 - 16 June 1968
Col Ross T. Dwyer, Jr. 17 June 1968 - 14 August 1968
Col Robert G. Lauffer 15 August 1968 - 24 February 1969

Col Charles S. Robertson 25 February 1969 - 16 August 1969
Col Herbert L. Wilkerson 17 August 1969 - 9 February 1970
Col Edward A. Wilcox 10 February 1970 - 28 June 1970
Col Paul X. Kelley 29 June 1970 - 3 June 1971
LtCol Marc A. Moore 4 June 1971 - 30 July 1971

LtCol Jack D. Rowley 31 July 1971 - 9 August 1971
Col Edward J. Bronars 10 August 1971 - 1 June 1972
LtCol Robert J. Miille 2 June 1972 - 17 July 1972
Col Dwight E. Howard 18 July 1972 - 11 February 1973
Col Emil W. Herich 12 February 1973 - 12 May 1974

LtCol John H. Smith 13 May 1974 - 21 November 1974
Col Edward W. Snelling 22 November 1974 - 16 August 1976
Col Francis Riney 17 August 1976 - 17 August 1977
Col James R. Van Den Elzen 18 August 1977 - 26 July 1978
Col Donald J. Norris 27 July 1978 - 16 November 1979

Col Joseph P. Hoar 17 November 1979 - 24 April 1981
Col Thomas F. Qualls 25 April 1981 - present

1st Marines

LINEAGE

1913-1917

Activated 27 November 1913 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the 2d Advance Base Regiment
Relocated during December 1913 to Pensacola, Florida
Assigned during January 1914 to the 1st Advance Base Brigade
Participated in the Vera Cruz operation, March-November 1914
Relocated during December 1914 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Participated in the Haitian Campaign, August 1915-May 1916
Participated in the occupation of the Dominican Republic, May-December 1916
Redesignated 1 July 1916 as the 1st Regiment
Reassigned during November 1916 to the 2d Provisional Brigade
Deactivated 20 December 1916 at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Reactivated 25 January 1917 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and assigned to the Fixed Defense Force

1918-1931

Relocated during November 1918 to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Reassigned during December 1918 to the 6th Provisional Brigade
Relocated during June 1919 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and detached from the 6th Provisional Brigade
Relocated during October 1920 to Quantico, Virginia
Assigned during December 1920 to the 3d Brigade
Deactivated 22 April 1922
Reactivated 1 August 1922 at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic and assigned to the 2d Brigade
Participated in the occupation of the Dominican Republic, August 1922-July 1924
Deactivated 1 July 1924 at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Reactivated 15 March 1925 at Quantico, Virginia
Redesignated 10 July 1930 at the 1st Marines
Deactivated 1 November 1931

1941-1949

Reactivated 1 March 1941 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and assigned to the 1st Marine Division
Relocated during April 1941 to Parris Island, South Carolina
Relocated during February 1942 to New River, North Carolina
Deployed during June-July 1942 to Wellington, New Zealand
Participated in the following World War II Campaigns:

GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU

OKINAWA

Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-May 1947, October 1947-February 1949
Deactivated 20 May 1947 while on board the USS *Henrico* in the Yellow Sea
Reactivated 1 October 1947 at Tsingtao, China and assigned to Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific
Relocated during February 1949 to Camp Pendleton, California and reassigned to the 1st Marine Division
Deactivated 1 October 1949

1950-1964

Reactivated 4 August 1950 at Camp Pendleton, California and assigned to the 1st Marine Division
Deployed during September 1950 to Kobe, Japan

Participated in the Korean War, September 1950-July 1953, operating from:

INCHON-SEOUL

CHOSIN RESERVOIR

EAST CENTRAL FRONT

WESTERN FRONT

Participated in the defense of the Korean Militarized Zone, July 1953-April 1955
Relocated during April 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California
Participated in the Cuban Missile Crisis, October-December 1962

1965-1972

Deployed between August 1965-January 1966 to the Republic of Vietnam

Participated in the war in Vietnam, August 1965-June 1971, operating from:

DA NANG

PHU BAI

CUA VIET

CAMP J. E. MUIR

CHU LAI

QUANG TRI

KHE SANH

CAMP D. M. PERDUE

HUE

DONG HA

DUONG SON

Detached during April 1971 from the 1st Marine Division
and reassigned to the 3d Marine Amphibious Brigade

Relocated during May-June 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California and reassigned to the 1st Marine Division

1st Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

GUADALCANAL, 1942

PELELIU, NGESEBUS, 1944

OKINAWA, 1945

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1951

VIETNAM, 1965-1966

VIETNAM, 1966-1967

VIETNAM, 1967-1968

VIETNAM, 1968

VIETNAM, 1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

KOREA, 1952-1953

MEXICAN SERVICE STREAMER

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH TWO STARS

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH ASIA CLASP

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 5th Marines

THE 5TH MARINES was originally activated as the 5th Regiment of Marines on 8 June 1917 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as part of America's mobilization for World War I. The regiment immediately embarked and sailed for France. In March 1918, it moved into the trenches opposite the German lines where it soon engaged the enemy for the first time. From June until the Armistice, 11 November 1918, the 5th Regiment was engaged in heavy fighting with the Germans, participating in such notable battles at Blanc Mont and Belleau Wood in which it suffered almost 2,000 killed and wounded. Following the termination of hostilities, the regiment participated in the occupation of western Germany until mid-summer 1919 when it was deactivated.

REACTIVATION OF THE REGIMENT occurred on 8 July 1920 at Quantico, Virginia. During the 1920s the 5th Regiment

was deployed on board ships to troubled areas of the Caribbean and was assigned mail guard duty in the United States on two different occasions. The regiment was once again employed in a combat zone in early 1927 when it was ordered to Nicaragua to help stamp out a festering rebellion. For the next three years it was occupied in this task. With the decrease of rebel activity in early 1930, the regiment was deactivated on 11 April. The regiment was reactivated with its present designation of 5th Marines on 1 September 1934 at Quantico.

SIX MONTHS after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the 5th Marines was on its way to the southwest Pacific to take part in the initial invasion of Japanese-held territory as part of the 1st Marine Division. Guadalcanal was the first of four major campaigns in which the regiment participated during World War II. The other three campaigns—New

A long line of men of the 5th Marines from Quantico is applauded by spectators at dockside as U.S. Marines march

aboard the USS Henderson enroute to Nicaragua in February 1927.



Britain, Peleliu, and Okinawa—were equally as difficult as Guadalcanal for the regiment. In each battle, the 5th Marines doggedly fought a formidable and determined foe. After the end of the war, the regiment was transferred to north China for occupation duty. There it had a number of encounters with the Chinese Communists. In late spring 1947, it was redeployed to the United States.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR in June 1950 was the occasion for the next combat assignment for the 5th Marines, the fourth time in the regiment's history. On 2 August, the 5th Marines landed at Pusan, becoming the first Marine ground unit to enter the fray. August witnessed the regiment spearheading the American drive to maintain the Pusan Perimeter. The next major undertaking for the 5th Marines was participation in the Inchon invasion. This was followed by the Chosin Reservoir campaign in late 1950. During the next two and one-half years, the 5th Marines was locked in combat with the North Koreans and Chinese Communists. The regiment remained in Korea for 19 months after the fighting ended.

THE NEXT 10 YEARS saw the regiment stationed at Camp Pendleton. With the intensification of American involvement in the war in Vietnam, the 5th Marines was once again called upon to help stem aggression in Asia. Elements of the regiment began landing in the Republic of Vietnam in March 1966. Its move to the war-torn country was completed three months later. Upon entry, the regiment's three battalions were immediately employed in operations against the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese. The first major engagement for the 5th Marines was Operation Hastings. This was quickly followed by Operations Colorado and Prairie. During the spring of 1967 the regiment decisively defeated the enemy in Union I and Union II. In the last two operations the 5th Marines inflicted over 3,000 casualties on the enemy and severely battered the *2d North Vietnamese Army Division*.

THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE saw the 5th Marines heavily engaged with both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units. Elements of the regiment helped in retaking Hue, the old Imperial capital. The regiment went on to enter Mameluke Thrust, a major operation in which over 2,700 Communist troops were killed. Fighting for the regiment slackened in 1969, but regimental units nonetheless continued to make sweeps through Quang Nam Province. Hundreds of large and small unit engagements occurred between the enemy and the 5th Marines. Durham Peak,



LCpl C. D. Bradford, a radioman with Co G, 2d Bn, 5th Mar, warily patrols a city street in Vietnam in February 1968.

Tuscaloosa, Taylor Common, and Imperial Lake were just a few of the operations that the 5th Marines took part in during the latter stages of the war. In early 1971, the regiment began to stand down in preparation for redeployment to Camp Pendleton. By April 1971, all units of the 5th Marines were back in California.

THROUGHOUT THE 1970S, the 5th Marines participated in numerous training exercises designed to maintain its high level of readiness and combat proficiency. During 1975 the regiment assisted in the relocation of Vietnamese refugees in Operation New Arrivals. The 5th Marines stands ready to respond to emergencies with the same professionalism it has shown throughout its history.

Commanding Officers 5th Marines

Col Charles A. Doyen	8 June 1917 - 23 October 1917
Maj Frederic M. Wise	24 October 1917 - 29 October 1917
LtCol Hiram I. Bearss	30 October 1917 - 31 December 1917
Col Wendell C. Neville	1 January 1918 - 27 July 1918
Col Logan Feland	28 July 1918 - 20 March 1919
Col Harold C. Snyder	21 March 1919 - 13 August 1919
Col Frederic L. Bradman	8 July 1920 - 13 May 1922
LtCol James K. Tracy	14 May 1922 - 24 July 1922
LtCol Raymond S. Sullivan	25 July 1922 - 19 September 1922
LtCol James K. Tracy	20 September 1922 - 2 October 1922
LtCol Harold C. Snyder	3 October 1922 - 27 April 1924
LtCol Edward A. Greene	28 April 1924 - 22 May 1924
Col John F. McGill	23 May 1924 - 31 May 1925
Col Harry R. Lay	1 June 1925 - 13 September 1925
LtCol Robert Y. Rhea	14 September 1925 - 12 October 1925
Col Louis M. Gulick	13 October 1925 - 30 January 1928
LtCol Benjamin S. Berry	31 January 1928 - 25 February 1928
Col Rush A. Wallace	26 February 1928 - 16 April 1929
LtCol Lauren S. Willis	17 April 1929 - 30 April 1929
Col Theodore E. Backstrom	1 May 1929 - 4 September 1929
Col James T. Buttrick	5 September 1929 - 11 April 1930
LtCol Franklin B. Garrett	12 April 1930 - 2 July 1931
Maj Anderson C. Dearing	16 November 1931 - 3 February 1932
LtCol Lauren S. Willis	4 February 1932 - 14 November 1932
Maj Frederick R. Hoyt	15 November 1932 - 2 January 1933
LtCol Charles F.B. Price	1 September 1934 - 31 August 1935
Col Harold L. Parsons	1 September 1935 - 24 September 1935
LtCol Matthew H. Kingman	23 March 1936 - 31 May 1936
LtCol Walter G. Sheard	1 June 1936 - 30 June 1936
Col Charles J. Miller	1 July 1936 - 24 May 1937
Col Samuel M. Harrington	25 May 1937 - 25 June 1938
LtCol Allen H. Turnage	26 June 1938 - 30 June 1938
Col Julian C. Smith	1 July 1938 - 11 July 1939
LtCol William T. Clement	12 July 1939 - 29 July 1939
LtCol David L.S. Brewster	30 July 1939 - 3 August 1939

Col Charles D. Barrett 4 August 1939 - 3 May 1940
Col David L.S. Brewster 4 May 1940 - 26 May 1940
Col Alfred H. Noble 27 May 1940 - 28 May 1941
LtCol Charles T. Brooks 29 May 1941 - 13 April 1941
LtCol Robert C.J. Kilmartin 14 April 1941 - 13 May 1941

LtCol Charles T. Brooks 14 May 1941 - 26 May 1941
Col Robert Blake 27 May 1941 - 8 April 1942
Col Leroy P. Hunt 9 April 1942 - 19 September 1942
Col Merritt A. Edson 21 September 1942 - 28 July 1943
Col John T. Seldon 29 July 1943 - 29 February 1944

Col Oliver P. Smith 1 March 1944 - 9 April 1944
LtCol Henry W. Buse, Jr. 10 April 1944 - 20 May 1944
Col William S. Fellers 21 May 1944 - 17 August 1944
Col Harold D. Harris 18 August 1944 - 19 October 1944
LtCol Lewis W. Walt 20 October 1944 - 28 October 1944

Col John H. Griebel 29 October 1944 - 23 June 1945
Col Julian N. Frisbie 25 June 1945 - 15 October 1945
LtCol Robert E. Hill 16 October 1945 - 8 November 1945
Col Theodore A. Holdahl 9 November 1945 - 12 March 1946
LtCol August Larson 15 March 1946 - 15 July 1946

Col Julian N. Frisbie 16 July 1946 - 31 May 1947
LtCol Theodore M. Sheffield 1 June 1947 - 31 March 1948
Col Ernest W. Fry, Jr. 1 April 1948 - 31 August 1949
Col Bankson T. Holcomb, Jr. 1 September 1949 - 30 September 1949
Col Victor H. Krulak 1 October 1949 - 9 June 1950

Col Raymond L. Murray 10 June 1950 - 14 March 1951
Col Richard W. Hayward 15 March 1951 - 5 August 1951
Col Richard G. Weede 6 August 1951 - 18 November 1951
Col Frank P. Hager, Jr. 19 November 1951 - 23 February 1952
Col Thomas A. Culhane, Jr. 24 February 1952 - 15 August 1952

Col Eustace R. Smoak 16 August 1952 - 9 December 1952
Col Lewis W. Walt 10 December 1952 - 13 April 1953
Col Harvey C. Tschirgi 14 April 1953 - 1 August 1953
Col Rathvon McC. Tompkins 2 August 1953 - 1 February 1954
Col Elby D. Martin 2 February 1954 - 18 July 1954

Col Hamilton M. Hoyler 19 July 1954 - 29 November 1954
Col Robert H. Ruud 30 November 1954 - 25 June 1955
LtCol Crawford B. Lawton 26 June 1955 - 31 July 1955
Col James S. Blais 1 August 1955 - 31 August 1956
Col Richard Rothwell 1 September 1956 - 14 June 1957

LtCol David A. Van Evera 15 June 1957 - 8 July 1957
Col Bruce T. Hemphill 9 July 1957 - 10 December 1957
Col Donald Schmuck 11 December 1957 - 5 March 1959
Col Tolson A. Smoak 6 March 1959 - 8 April 1960
Col Webb D. Sawyer 9 April 1960 - 11 July 1961

Col Charles E. Warren 12 July 1961 - 15 February 1962
 Col James T. Kisgen 16 February 1962 - 8 August 1962
 Col Homer E. Hire 9 August 1962 - 17 July 1963
 Col Walter E. Reynolds 18 July 1963 - 4 June 1964
 LtCol Albert Wood 5 June 1964 - 28 July 1964

 Col Victor J. Croizat 29 July 1964 - 15 August 1965
 Col Charles F. Widdecke 16 August 1965 - 26 December 1966
 Col Fred E. Haynes, Jr. 27 December 1966 - 27 February 1967
 Col Kenneth J. Houghton, Jr. 28 February 1967 - 1 July 1967
 Col Stanley Davis 2 July 1967 - 17 October 1967

 Col Robert D. Bohn 18 October 1967 - 30 April 1968
 Col Paul G. Graham 1 May 1968 - 14 October 1968
 Col James B. Ord, Jr. 15 October 1968 - 22 March 1969
 Col William J. Zaro 23 March 1969 - 16 August 1969
 Col Noble L. Beck 17 August 1969 - 10 February 1970

 Col Ralph F. Estey 11 February 1970 - 26 June 1970
 Col Clark V. Judge 27 June 1970 - 24 May 1971
 LtCol Richard R. Burritt 25 May 1971 - 25 June 1971
 LtCol Max J. Hochenauer 26 June 1971 - 31 August 1971
 Col Robert N. Burhans 1 September 1971 - 19 May 1972

 Col John F. Roche III 20 May 1972 - 17 November 1972
 Col Jack D. Rowley 18 November 1972 - 4 June 1974
 Col John H. Cahill 5 June 1974 - 12 December 1975
 Col Warren L. Ammentorp 13 December 1975 - 28 July 1976
 Col Richard R. Burritt 29 July 1976 - 10 January 1978

 Col William J. Masterpool 11 January 1978 - 30 June 1978
 Col Anthony Lukeman 1 July 1978 - 15 August 1979
 Col Dominick R. Gannon 16 August 1979 - 15 August 1980
 Col John I. Hopkins 16 August 1980 - present

5th Marines

LINEAGE

1917-1919

Activated 8 June 1917 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the 5th Regiment of Marines

Deployed during June and July 1917 to St. Nazaire, France and assigned to the 1st Division (Army)

Reassigned during October 1917 to the 4th Brigade of Marines, 2d Division (Army)

Participated in the following World War I offensive campaigns:

AISNE

AISNE-MARNE

ST. MIHIEL

MEUSE-ARGONNE

Participated in the following World War I defensive campaigns:

TOULON-TRYON

CHATEAU-THIERRY

MARBACHE

LIMEY

Participated in the occupation of the German Rhineland, December 1918-July 1919

Relocated during August 1919 to Quantico, Virginia

Deactivated 13 August 1919

1920-1933

Reactivated 8 July 1920 at Quantico, Virginia

Elements of the regiment participated in mail guard duty in eastern United States, November 1921-May 1922

Elements of the regiment participated in mail guard duty in eastern United States, October 1926-February 1927

Deployed from January-March 1927 to Nicaragua and assigned to the 2d Brigade

Participated in operations against rebel forces, January 1927-April 1930

Deactivated 11 April 1930 at Managua, Nicaragua

1934-1941

Reactivated 1 September 1934 at Quantico, Virginia as the 5th Marines and assigned to Fleet Marine Force

Reassigned during September 1935 to the 1st Marine Brigade

Deployed during September 1940 to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

Reassigned during February 1941 to the 1st Marine Division

Relocated during April 1941 to Quantico, Virginia

Relocated during September 1941 to New River, North Carolina

1942-1949

Deployed during June 1942 to Wellington, New Zealand

Participated in the following World War II Campaigns:

GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA

Redeployed during September 1945 to Tientsin, China

Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-May 1947

Redeployed during May 1947 to Guam

Reassigned during June 1947 to the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade

Relocated during October 1949 to Camp Pendleton, California and reassigned to the 1st Marine Division

1950-1965

Deployed during August 1950 to Pusan, Korea

Participated in the Korean War, operating from:

PUSAN PERIMETER
INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT

Participated in the defense of the Korean Demilitarized Zone, July 1953-February 1955

Relocated during March 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California

1966-1971

Deployed during March-May 1966 to the Republic of Vietnam

Participated in the war in Vietnam from March 1966-March 1971, operating from:

<i>RUNG SAT</i>	<i>PHU BAI</i>	<i>HUE</i>	<i>AN HOA</i>
<i>DA NANG</i>	<i>CHU LAI</i>	<i>PHU BAI</i>	<i>QUE SON</i>
<i>TAM KY</i>			

Relocated during March-April 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California

5th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND FOUR BRONZE STARS

GUADALCANAL

PELELIU, NGESEBUS, 1944

OKINAWA, 1945

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1951

VIETNAM, 1966-1967

VIETNAM, 1967

VIETNAM, 1967-1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREA, 1952-1953

VIETNAM, 1968-1969

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

VIETNAM, 1968

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY STREAMER

SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH ASIA CLASP

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND TWO BRONZE STARS

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH TWO PALMS AND ONE GILT STAR

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 7th Marines

THE 7TH MARINES was activated on 14 August 1917 at Marine Base, Philadelphia Navy Yard. A few days later the regiment departed for Guantanamo, Cuba. Throughout World War I, the 7th Marines remained in Cuba protecting American lives and property. Upon returning to the United States in September 1919, the regiment was deactivated at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

IN 1933, a new 7th Marines was organized at Quantico, Virginia for duty in Cuba, but it was deactivated shortly thereafter. Only one of its battalions sailed to Cuban waters before the deactivation. The 7th Marines was reactivated on 1 January 1941 as part of the 1st Marine Brigade (later the 1st Marine Division) at Guantanamo, Cuba. Training exercises were started immediately and were continued after the regiment's return to Parris Island, South Carolina. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 7th Marines departed for the South Pacific where it formed part of the garrison of Samoa. On 18 September 1942, the regiment landed on Guadalcanal and took part in the defense of Henderson Field. In January 1943, it departed for Melbourne, Australia for reorganization and rehabilitation.

AFTER RECEIVING EXTENSIVE TRAINING in jungle warfare at Oro Bay, New Guinea, the regiment embarked for its next objective, New Britain. It landed at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, 26 December 1943 and secured the initial beachhead. The campaign for western New Britain ended in April 1944 and the 7th Marines moved to the Russell Islands. Training continued for the seizure of Peleliu in September 1944. Again the regiment took part in the initial landing, securing the southern tip of the island. The 7th Marines was relieved in October and sailed back to Pavuvu in the Russells. Okinawa was the last operation in World War II for the 7th Marines. Landing on 1 April 1945, the regiment remained in the midst of the fighting until the middle of June.

WITH THE END OF THE WAR, the 7th Marines was redeployed to Tientsin, China to help handle the surrender of Japanese forces in the area. It took part in rail and road guard activities during most of its tour, remain-

ing in China until January 1947, when it returned to Camp Pendleton, California and was deactivated a month later. On 1 October 1947, the 7th Marines was again reactivated at Camp Pendleton, but only for a period of two years.

FOLLOWING THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION in Korea, the 7th Marines was reactivated at Camp Pendleton on 14 August 1950. A few weeks later the regiment sailed for Korea where it was engaged in combat for the next three years. After the armistice the 7th Marines remained in Korea near the demilitarized zone until March 1955. Upon its return to Camp Pendleton, the regiment was involved in routine training for the next decade to maintain combat readiness.

WITH THE INTENSIFICATION of the Vietnamese War, the 7th Marines again sailed for overseas duty. Landing in the

Participating in a search-and-destroy mission by seeking out enemy rice supplies later found hidden in this hut's walls are two members of Co A, 1st Bn, 7th Mar. LCpl J. A. Solak wields the axe in the action south of Quang Ngai, Vietnam, in September 1966.



Republic of Vietnam in July-August 1965, it became the first regiment from the 1st Marine Division to enter the war in Vietnam. Elements of the 7th Marines immediately began combat operations against the enemy, starting with Operations Starlite and Piranha. The former was the first regimental-size battle for American troops since Korea. Mallard, Harvest Moon, Double Eagle II, Utah, Hot-Springs, and DeSoto were other well-known operations that the regiment entered in the first few years of its

deployment. It experienced particularly heavy fighting during 1968, especially in Operations Allen Brook, Mameluke Thrust, and Meade River. The following year saw the regiment in Operations Oklahoma Hills and Pipestone Canyon. Its last major operation of the war was Imperial Lake in 1970. Redeployment of the 7th Marines to Camp Pendleton after over five years of continuous warfare was completed at the end of October 1970.

THE REGIMENT SOON EMBARKED on a rebuilding program

Getting into position to fire at Viet Cong snipers are members of the mortar section of 1st Battalion headquarters, 7th Marines, near An Hoa, Vietnam, on 25

November 1966. The snipers were encountered operating from a village complex west of Quang Ngai, during Operation Rio Blanco.



to return itself to the authorized manning level. A series of training exercises was inaugurated to guarantee and maintain the unit's combat proficiency. In one exercise the 3d Battalion relocated to Panama in June 1972 for three weeks of jungle training. This was the first deployment of a regimental unit outside the United States in the post-Vietnam era. The regiment continues to execute its mission with adroitness and effectiveness as it faces the decade of the 1980s.

A Marine of Co M, 3d Bn, 7th Mar, rushes on line, firing from the hip, as an assistant covers with a base of fire, during Operation Jackson in Vietnam, in August 1966.



Commanding Officers 7th Marines

Col Melville J. Shaw 19 August 1917 - 23 September 1918
 Col Newt H. Hall 24 September 1918 - 22 August 1919
 Maj Gerard M. Kincade 23 August 1919 - 5 September 1919
 Col Richard P. Williams 6 September 1933 - 15 January 1934
 LtCol John R. Henley 16 January 1934 - 17 January 1934

 Col Earl H. Jenkins 1 January 1941 - 2 April 1941
 Col James W. Webb 1 May 1941 - 19 September 1942
 Col Amor LeR. Sims 20 September 1942 - 21 June 1943
 Col Julian N. Frisbie 22 June 1943 - 20 February 1944
 Col Herman H. Hanneken 21 February 1944 - 3 November 1944

 LtCol Norman Hussa 4 November 1944 - 7 November 1944
 Col Edward W. Snedeker 8 November 1944 - 20 September 1945
 Col Richard P. Ross, Jr. 21 September 1945 - 27 January 1946
 Col Paul Drake 28 January 1946 - 5 March 1947
 Col Alva B. Lasswell 1 October 1947 - 10 May 1948

 Col William N. McKelvy, Jr 11 May 1948 - 31 August 1948
 Col Lyman G. Miller 1 September 1948 - 29 September 1949
 Col Homer L. Litzenberg, Jr 17 August 1950 - 15 April 1951
 Col Herman Nickerson, Jr. 16 April 1951 - 20 September 1951
 LtCol John J. Wermuth, Jr. 21 September 1951 - 10 March 1952

 Col Russell E. Honsowetz 11 March 1952 - 10 June 1952
 Col Thomas C. Moore, Jr. 11 June 1952 - 4 November 1952
 Col Loren E. Haffner 5 November 1952 - 26 March 1953
 Col Glenn C. Funk 27 March 1953 - 3 August 1953
 Col Jack P. Juhan 4 August 1953 - 4 December 1953

 Col Wendell H. Duplantis 5 December 1953 - 24 February 1954
 Col Earl A. Sneeringer 25 February 1954 - 3 July 1954
 Col Henry H. Crockett 4 July 1954 - 3 October 1954
 Col Odell M. Conoley 4 October 1954 - 1 June 1955
 Col Spencer S. Berger 2 June 1955 - 16 July 1956

 LtCol Orville V. Bergren 17 July 1956 - 17 August 1956
 Col Robert A. McGill 18 August 1956 - 30 April 1957
 Col Thomas E. Williams 1 May 1957 - 10 December 1957
 Col Jackson B. Butterfield 11 December 1957 - 23 May 1958
 LtCol Hector R. Migneault 24 May 1958 - 30 June 1959

Col Bernard T. Kelly 1 July 1958 - 5 August 1959
 Col Houston Stiff 6 August 1959 - 4 January 1960
 Col Harold S. Roise 5 January 1960 - 21 November 1960
 Col Albert Arsenault 22 November 1960 - 27 October 1961
 Col Franklin B. Nihart 28 October 1961 - 8 July 1963

 Col Robert H. Twisdale 9 July 1963 - 30 March 1964
 Col Oscar F. Peatross 31 March 1964 - 3 April 1966
 Col Eugene H. Haffey 4 April 1966 - 1 August 1966
 Col Lawrence F. Snoddy, Jr. 2 August 1966 - 20 January 1967
 Col Charles C. Crossfield II 21 January 1967 - 14 August 1967

 LtCol Russell E. Johnson 15 August 1967 - 21 August 1967
 Col Ross R. Miner 22 August 1967 - 20 February 1968
 Col Reverdy M. Hall 21 February 1968 - 15 August 1968
 Col Herbert L. Beckington 16 August 1968 - 7 February 1969
 Col Robert L. Nichols 8 February 1969 - 9 July 1969

 Col Gildo S. Codispoti 10 July 1969 - 28 February 1970
 Col Edmund G. Darning, Jr. 1 March 1970 - 4 August 1970
 Col Robert H. Piehl 5 August 1970 - 31 October 1970
 LtCol Keith L. Christensen 1 November 1970 - 13 April 1971
 Col Anthony A. Monti 14 April 1971 - 12 November 1971

 Col Forest J. Hunt 13 November 1971 - 31 May 1972
 Col Robert N. Burhans 1 June 1972 - 30 July 1973
 LtCol Robert D. White 31 July 1973 - 10 September 1973
 Col John F. Roche III 11 September 1973 - 21 May 1974
 Col John J. Keefe 22 May 1974 - 27 February 1975

 Col Joseph Deprima 28 February 1975 - 11 September 1975
 Col Haig Donabedian 12 September 1975 - 1 November 1977
 Col John H. Blair 2 November 1977 - 27 July 1978
 Col Charles A. Barstow 28 July 1978 - 31 August 1979
 Col Roger C. Hagerty 1 September 1979 - 19 December 1980

 Col Joseph J. O'Brien 20 December 1980 - 6 August 1981
 Col Henry C. Stackpole III 7 August 1981 - present

7th Marines

LINEAGE

1917-1919

Activated 14 August 1917 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the 7th Regiment
Deployed during August 1917 to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Participated in the occupation of Cuba, August 1917-August 1919
Assigned during December 1917 to the 3d Provisional Brigade
Detached during July 1918
Assigned during December 1918 to the 6th Provisional Brigade
Detached during June 1919
Relocated during August 1919 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Deactivated 6 September 1919

1933-1934

Reactivated 6 September 1933 at Quantico, Virginia as the 7th Marines
Deactivated 17 January 1934

1941-1949

Reactivated 1 January 1941 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade
Reassigned during February 1941 to the 1st Marine Division
Relocated during April 1941 to Parris Island, South Carolina
Relocated during September 1941 to New River, North Carolina
Attached during March 1942 to the 3d Marine Brigade
Deployed during April-May 1942 to Samoa
Detached during August 1942 from the 3d Marine Brigade and reassigned to the 1st Marine Division
Participated in the following World War II campaigns:

GUADALCANAL

EASTERN NEW GUINEA

NEW BRITAIN

PELELIU

OKINAWA

Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-January 1947
Relocated during January 1947 to Camp Pendleton, California
Deactivated 6 March 1947

Reactivated 1 October 1947 at Camp Pendleton, California and assigned to the 1st Marine Division
Deactivated 1 October 1949

1950-1964

Reactivated 17 August 1950 at Camp Pendleton, California and assigned to the 1st Marine Division

Deployed during September 1950 to the Republic of Korea

Participated in the Korean War, September 1950-July 1953, operating from:

INCHON-SEOUL

CHOSIN RESERVOIR

EAST CENTRAL FRONT

WESTERN FRONT

Participated in the defense of the Korean Demilitarized Zone, July 1953-March 1955

Relocated during March 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California

Participated in the Cuban Missile Crisis, November-December 1962

1965-1972

Deployed during July-August 1965 to the Republic of Vietnam

Participated in the war in Vietnam, July 1965-October 1970, operating from:

QUI NHON

DA NANG

Landing Zone BAILEY

DAI LOC

CHU LAI

Fire Support Base ROSS

DUC PHO

QUAN QUE SON

Relocated during September-October 1970 to Camp Pendleton, California

and reassigned to the 5th Marine Amphibious Brigade

Reassigned during April 1971 to the 1st Marine Division

7th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND FOUR BRONZE STARS

GUADALCANAL, 1942

PELELIU, NGESEBUS, 1944

OKINAWA, 1945

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1951

VIETNAM, 1965-1966

VIETNAM, 1966-1967

VIETNAM, 1967-1968

VIETNAM, 1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREA, 1952-1953

VIETNAM, 1965

VIETNAM, 1968

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

VIETNAM, 1968

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH WEST INDIES CLASP

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH ASIA CLASP

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND FOUR BRONZE STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 11th Marines

THE PRESENT 11TH MARINES has been preceded by three other organizations having a similar designation. The first was activated during World War I on 3 January 1918 as the 11th Marine Regiment. Originally planned as a light artillery regiment, it was converted to an infantry unit and went to France as part of the 5th Marine Brigade in the waning days of the war. It failed to see combat and returned home to be disbanded on 11 August 1919.

ON 9 MAY 1927, another 11th Regiment was activated from troops in Haiti and at Quantico for service in Nicaragua of brief duration. The regimental headquarters

was disbanded on 31 July 1927, and the two battalions in September.

RENEWED POLITICAL PROBLEMS in Nicaragua and the intensified guerilla campaign of Sandino caused the activation of another 11th Regiment at Norfolk, Virginia and San Diego, California, 5-8 January 1928. A third battalion was organized on the East Coast on 21 March 1928. Again, service in Nicaragua was brief with the third battalion being disbanded on 15 June 1929, and the remainder of the regiment on 31 August 1929.

An officer salutes the colors at a exhibition staged by the 11th Marines at Quantico Marine Base on 20 June 1918, for

visiting legislators and members of Allied military missions.



WITH THE APPROACH OF WORLD WAR II and the expansion of the Marine Corps, an 11th Marines (Artillery) was activated at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba on 1 March 1941. Activation of the regiment's organic battalions already had been underway since 1 September 1940 when the 1st Battalion was created.

AFTER ITS RETURN to the United States from Cuba, the regiment (less the 1st Battalion) shipped overseas with the 1st Marine Division to New Zealand in June-July 1942. The 1st Battalion went to Samoa with the 7th Marines in March 1942.

THE 11TH MARINES (three battalions) landed on Guadalcanal in August with the 1st Marine Division and played an especially significant part in the Battle of the Tenaru and the Battle of Edson's Ridge. The 1st Battalion rejoined the regiment in September.

ON 15 DECEMBER 1942, the 11th Marines left Guadalcanal for Australia, rested and reorganized, and then reentered combat on New Britain at Cape Gloucester on 26 December 1943. Here the regiment furnished support to the infantry in their capture of the Japanese airdrome. Following the New Britain campaign came a period of preparation for the Peleliu landing on 15 September 1944 where the regiment was actively engaged. After Peleliu came the Okinawa operation.

IN THE FALL OF 1945, the 11th moved to Tientsin in North China where it was soon involved in trying to keep peace in the midst of the increasing conflict between rival Chinese factions. Early in 1947, the regiment returned to the United States to be reduced virtually to a battalion-size unit.

THREE YEARS LATER the Communists invaded South Korea, and the 1st Battalion was part of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade deployed in August 1950 to the Pusan Perimeter to help stem the Communist advance. Other battalions were organized in the States and were available for service when the 1st Division made the Inchon landing. Shifted back to the east coast of Korea, the battalions were attached to regimental combat teams and participated in the Chosin Reservoir campaign of 1950. Participation in heavy action continued until the summer of 1953, and the 11th was finally able to sail for the states and Camp Pendleton on 7 March 1955.

FROM 1955 UNTIL 1965 was a time of peace and continued training but a new era opened on 8 March 1965 when the



Artillerymen of Btrys G and H, 11th Mar, establish a position to support the 7th Marines near Sudong-ni, Korea.

Marines were committed to ground action in South Vietnam. Beginning on 16 August 1965, the regiment was gradually deployed in South Vietnam. The transfer was completed by the arrival of the 2d Battalion on 27 May 1966. The nature of the war required the artillerymen to defend their own positions against numerous enemy probes and brought about a vastly increased employment of helicopters by artillery, both for displacement and resupply.

THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY in Vietnam was characterized as fighting by detachments in dispersed areas. Hastings, Hue City, Napoleon-Saline II, Oklahoma Hills, Pipestone Canyon, and Imperial Lake were some of the more significant operations in which the regiment participated. Redeployment to the United States started in October 1970 when the 4th Battalion left for Twentynine Palms, California. The 1st Battalion was the last unit of the regiment to depart for the United States and Camp Pendleton in May 1971.

DURING THE LAST DECADE, the 11th Marines has experienced a high level of activity, participating in numerous training and support exercises. In 1975 the regiment provided support for Operation New Arrivals and the Vietnamese refugees. The 11th Marines became the largest artillery regiment in the Marine Corps in 1979, totaling 18 firing batteries, as a result of the redesignation of the 1st Field Artillery Group to the 4th Battalion, 11th Marines.

Commanding Officers 11th Marines

Col George Van Orden 3 January 1918 - 11 August 1919
 LtCol Arthur J. O'Leary 9 May 1927 - 18 May 1927
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley 19 May 1927 - 30 June 1927
 LtCol Arthur J. O'Leary 1 July 1927 - 30 July 1927
 Col Robert H. Dunlap 7 January 1928 - 19 August 1929

BGen Pedro A. del Valle 1 March 1941 - 28 March 1943
 Col Robert H. Pepper 29 March 1943 - 31 January 1944
 Col William H. Harrison 1 February 1944 - 3 November 1944
 Col Wilburt S. Brown 4 November 1944 - 30 September 1946
 Col Eugene F.C. Collier 1 October 1946 - 2 July 1947

LtCol Thomas R. Belzer 3 July 1947 - 31 May 1948
 LtCol Claude S. Sanders 1 June 1948 - 15 June 1948
 Col Bernard H. Kirk 16 June 1948 - 28 July 1950
 Col James H. Brower 29 July 1950 - 10 December 1950
 LtCol Carl A. Youngdale 11 December 1950 - 10 March 1951

Col Joseph L. Winecoff 11 March 1951 - 4 August 1951
 Col Curtis Burton, Jr. 5 August 1951 - 18 November 1951
 Col Bruce T. Hemphill 19 November 1951 - 26 March 1952
 Col Frederick P. Henderson 27 March 1952 - 19 September 1952
 Col Harry N. Shea 20 September 1952 - 21 February 1953

Col James E. Mills 22 February 1953 - 4 July 1953
 Col Manly L. Curry 5 July 1953 - 16 December 1953
 Col Lewis J. Fields 17 December 1953 - 20 April 1954
 Col John S. Oldfield 21 April 1954 - 29 October 1954
 Col Ernest P. Foley 30 October 1954 - 10 June 1955

LtCol Roger S. Bruford 11 June 1955 - 6 August 1955
 Col William T. Fairbourn 7 August 1955 - 12 October 1956
 Col Alfred M. Mahoney 13 October 1956 - 6 April 1957
 LtCol Winsor V. Crockett, Jr. 7 April 1957 - 1 July 1957
 Col Robert H. Hiatt 2 July 1957 - 31 July 1959

Col Earl J. Rose 1 August 1959 - 19 August 1960
 Col David R. Griffin 20 August 1960 - 31 July 1961
 Col Francis F. Parry 1 August 1961 - 3 June 1962
 Col Thomas L. Randall 4 June 1962 - 1 June 1964
 Col Peter J. Mulroney 2 June 1964 - 28 May 1965

Col Peter H. Hahn 29 May 1965 - 17 June 1966
 LtCol John B. Sullivan 18 June 1966 - 12 September 1966
 Col Glenn E. Norris 13 September 1966 - 28 June 1967
 LtCol Clayton V. Henricks 29 June 1967 - 18 July 1967
 Col Ernest W. Payne 19 July 1967 - 27 December 1967

 Col Clayton V. Hendricks 28 December 1967 - 9 July 1968
 Col Harry E. Dickinson 10 July 1968 - 7 February 1969
 Col Samuel A. Hannah 8 February 1969 - 2 July 1969
 Col Charles E. Walker 3 July 1969 - 8 August 1969
 LtCol Corbin J. Johnson 9 August 1969 - 31 August 1969

 Col Don D. Ezell 1 September 1969 - 24 March 1970
 Col Ernest R. Reid, Jr. 25 March 1970 - 30 August 1970
 Col Edwin M. Rudzis 31 August 1970 - 3 June 1971
 LtCol Billy F. Stewart 4 June 1971 - 18 June 1971
 LtCol Bruce F. Ogden 19 June 1971 - 30 June 1971

 Col William R. Grubaugh 1 July 1971 - 31 July 1972
 Col James W. Abraham 1 August 1972 - 2 July 1973
 LtCol William C. Vilhauer 3 July 1973 - 27 August 1973
 Col John B. Harris 28 August 1973 - 3 October 1974
 Col Jessie L. Gibney, Jr. 4 October 1974 - 1 September 1976

 Col Clarence E. Hogan 2 September 1976 - 26 July 1978
 Col Robert J. Henley 27 July 1978 - 17 July 1980
 Col Hollis E. Davison 18 July 1980 - 7 August 1981
 Col Ernest B. Beall, Jr. 8 August 1981 - present

11th Marines

LINEAGE

1918-1919

Activated 3 January 1918 as the 11th Regiment at Quantico, Virginia
Assigned during September 1918 to the 5th Marine Brigade
Deployed during October 1918 to Brest, France
Relocated during August 1919 to Hampton Roads, Virginia
Deactivated 11 August 1919

1927-1929

Reactivated 9 May 1927 at Quantico, Virginia
Deployed during May 1927 to Corinto, Nicaragua and assigned to 2d Marine Brigade
Participated in operations against rebel forces, May-June 1927
Deactivated 31 July 1927 at Leon, Nicaragua
Reactivated 7 January 1928 at Norfolk, Virginia
Deployed during January 1928 to Corinto, Nicaragua and assigned to the 2d Marine Brigade
Participated in operations against rebel forces, January 1928-August 1929
Deactivated 31 August 1929 on board USS *Henderson*.

1941-1949

Reactivated 1 March 1941 as the 11th Marines at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
and assigned to the 1st Marine Division
Relocated during April 1941 to Parris Island, South Carolina
Relocated during October 1941 to New River, North Carolina
Deployed during June-July 1942 to Wellington, New Zealand
Participated in the following World War II campaigns:

GUADALCANAL

EASTERN NEW GUINEA

CAPE GLOUCESTER

PELELIU

OKINAWA

Redeployed during September 1945 to Tang-Ku, China
Participated in the occupation of North China, September 1945-January 1947
Reassigned during January 1947 to Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, Guam
Redeployed during January-February 1947 to Guam
Relocated during May 1947 to Camp Pendleton, California and reassigned to the 3d Marine Brigade
Reassigned during July 1947 to the 1st Marine Division

1950-1964

Deployed during August-September 1950 to Korea

Participated in the Korean War, operating from:

PUSAN PERIMETER

INCHON-SEOUL

CHOSIN RESERVOIR

EAST CENTRAL FRONT

WESTERN FRONT

Participated in the defense of the Korean demilitarized zone, July 1953-March 1955

Relocated during March 1955 to Camp Pendleton, California

Participated in the Cuban missile crisis, October-December 1962

1965-1971

Deployed from August 1965-May 1966 to the Republic of Vietnam

Participated in the war in Vietnam, operating from:

DA NANG

CHU LAI

HUE

QUANG TRI

PHU BAI

THUA THIEN

AN HOA

Relocated during March 1971 to Camp Pendleton, California

11th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

GUADALCANAL, 1942

PELELIU, NGESEBUS, 1944

OKINAWA, 1945

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1950

KOREA, 1951

VIETNAM, 1966

VIETNAM, 1966-1967

VIETNAM, 1967-1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

CAPE GLOUCESTER, 1943-1944

KOREA, 1952-1953

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

VIETNAM, 1968

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER

SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

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The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared as shown on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points, the device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.



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